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Florence, May 5.

BY a Veſſel arrived at *Legorn* in five dayes from *Naples*, we have advice, That the *Spaniards*, with the aſſiſtance of the *Dutch* Fleet, had retaken *Auguſta*. And likewiſe there is a report, that Lieutenant Admiral *de Ruyter* had taken a *French* Man of War of 44 Guns, and two Tartanes laden with Proviſions for *Meſſina*, but this will need a confirmation. The *French* Gallies that lately ſailed from *Marſeilles*, are ſtill at *Vado* near *Genoua*, but are daily expected at *Civita Vecchia*, where two Felucca's have arrived from *Meſſina*, to haſten them thither.

Vienna, May 10. The Emperor being perfectly recovered of his late indiſpoſition, has left *St Vyt*, and is at preſent at *Neudorf* from whence he is expected here the 17 inſtant, to aſſiſt at the Funerals of the Empreſs, which will be Solemnized the 18. Here is arrived an Envoy from the Cham of *Tartary*, and yeſterday he had Audience of Count *Montecuculi*, Preſident of the Council of War, his buſineſs mainly conſiſts, in aſſurances of the friendſhip and good correſpondence which the Cham will maintain inviolable with the Emperor. The Cardinal of *Heſſe* is arrived here from *Rome*, and he will ſuddenly part hence to *Sileſia*, of which Countrey he is appointed Governor by the Emperor.

Straburgh, May 15. The Imperial Troops that have had their Winter-quarters in *Suabia*, are come down under the command of Prince *Pio*, and on Monday laſt joined with thoſe of the Duke of *Lorrain*, making together 10000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe; on Tueſday the Duke of *Saxen-Lawenburgh*, General of the Imperial Cavalry, came to them at *Willſtet*, as did the following day the Count of *Kilmanſeck*. Yeſterday they marched from thence towards *Lauterburgh*, to paſs the *Rhine* there, and ſo join the other Troops who have already paſſed it near *Spire*. The Major General *Schultz* remains in our Neighborhood with a Body of Horſe, to obſerve the motions of the *French*. The *Imperialiſts* have ſo far advanced in their deſign upon *Philipsburgh*, as to have taken the two Redoubts which ſecured the Fort on this ſide the *Rhine*, and in a day or two they hoped to be in poſſeſſion of the ſaid Fort, by which means they of *Philipsburgh* will be debarred from all communication with the *Rhine*, while on the other ſide they are likewiſe ſhut up by the Poſts which the *Imperialiſts* have taken there. The Duke of *Luxemburgh* is marching with what Troops he can draw together towards *Haguenaw*.

Francfort, May 17. The Actions before *Philipsburgh* begin to grow warm, the diſpute at preſent is concerning the Fort on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, the two Ravelins which covered it, have been already gained by the *Imperialiſts* with ſome loſs on both ſides, and in a day or two they will make an aſſault upon the ſaid Fort, advancing in the mean time their Trenches very conſiderably; the Beſieged at the ſame time are not wanting to make a briſk defence, and to diſturb the *Imperialiſts* with frequent and vigorous Sallies, in which many men have been kill'ed on both ſides, but eſpecially on the part of the Beſieged. The Duke of *Lorrain* has at preſent his quarters at *Mechterſheim*, with great part of the Imperial Army; his Highneſs, it is ſaid, will continue there, till the Fort on the *Rhine* be taken, and then he will march towards *Haguenaw*. The Elector of *Trewes*, we hear, is very ill.

Hague, May 19. We have now this following particular Account of the march of our Army from *Mons* to *Valenciennes*,

From the Dutch and Spaniſh Camp near Valenciennes, *May* 13. Having, as we lay between *Mons* and *St Guiſlain*, received advice, that *Bouchain* was beſieged, we decamped the *7th* in the Evening, and marching all that night, arrived the next day about Noon between *Conde* and *Mortagne* on the *Scheldt*, from whence we ſaw the *French* Army, which was encamped between *Conde* and *Queſnoy*, begin to march towards *Valenciennes*, and found the Mareſchal *d'Humieres* with a Body of 4 or 5000 men encamped on the other ſide of the River, where we muſt paſs it, and at the ſame time obſerved ſeveral Squadrons of Horſe coming from the Kings Army, to join the Mareſchal. That night we encamped at *Pernez*, and the next day being the *9th*, his Highneſs going to obſerve the ſituation of the place, and the River, found that the Mareſchal *d'Humieres* had quitted that Poſt, and was retired in the night; upon which, his Highneſs immediately cauſed the Army to march, and having thrown his Bridges over the River at *Old Conde*, which is under the Cannon of the Town, we paſſed the River in the afternoon, and the night following without any loſs, though the *French* of *Conde* having opened their Sluices, the high waters broke our Bridges ſeveral times. The *10th*, in the morning, as our Avanguard came into the narrow Lane, which is about half a mile from *Valenciennes*, the Governor of the place ſent to acquaint his Highneſs, that the Kings Army was drawing up in Battalia, his Right Wing within Cannon ſhot of the place, his Left behind the Woods of *St Amand*, and that his Infantry had poſſeſſed the Villages which are at the head of his Army: upon which, his Highneſs ſent to tell the *Spaniards*, who had the Rear, that they ſhould make haſte to come up; and advancing to the Hill, from whence he could diſcover the Countrey, he cauſed his Dragoons to Poſt themſelves with all diligence in a Cloyſter, called *the Cloyſter of Good Hope*, and drew his Army in Battalia, as well as the ſmall compaſs of ground would permit, in ſight of the Enemy, not doubting but that they would have attacked him, having the advantage of coming up freſh, and being Poſted before us, our Soldiers being wearied with their having marched ſince Saturday Noon, and our Avanguard arriving here ſix hours before the Rear; but they were contented to retrench themſelves in their Camp, and to fortifie the Villages they were poſſeſſed of, to hinder our coming to them: ſo that three dayes have now paſſed, without any thing having been attempted by the one or the other ſide.

Ditto, May 18. Since our Encampment here, nothing of Action hath paſſed, both Armies have ſo ſtrongly fortified themſelves, that no attempt could be made without a vaſt advantage to the attacked. On Friday morning

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